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Farnborough Urban District Council

1937

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR

1937

E. CROFT WATTS, M.D., etc., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

Medical Officer's Annual Report for 1937.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Farnborough Urban
District Council.*

TOWN HALL,

FARNBOROUGH.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. ANDREWARTHA AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present you with my Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district during 1937.

This Report is made in accordance with the provisions of the Ministry's Circular 1650 (England) as to the Contents and Arrangement of Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. CROFT WATTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Farnborough Urban District Council

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1937-38

DR. E. F. BINDLOSS, J.P., C.C. (*Chairman*).
MR. W. H. T. CUNNINGTON, J.P. (*Ex-officio*).
MR. W. H. BARNES.
DR. P. P. PHILLIPS.
MR. H. STILES.
MR. H. J. HORN.
MR. E. F. ANDERSON.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

E. CROFT WATTS, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S. (EDIN.), D.P.H. (LOND.)
(Not in Private Practice).

Chief Sanitary Inspector (Whole Time)

(Also Inspector of Hackney Carriages).

P. W. BELLAMY, C.R.SAN.I.

Special Meat Certificate, and Certificate of Worshipful Company of Plumbers.

Additional Sanitary Inspector (Whole Time)

R. H. HEBBRON, CERT. S.I.B.

Meat and Foods Certificate

Clerk and Pupil

W. G. HOWE

Clerk

A. C. RUSSELL

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The area of the District is 4,310.8 acres.

Population :—

Census, 1931—North and South Wards (Farnborough area at time of Census) ..	16,356
Estimated by Registrar General to middle of 1937 (whole area)	20,330

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to Rate Books (whole area)	4,035
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Reduced Rateable Value as stated in Valuation List at 31/12/37 (whole area)	£153,121
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Sum represented by a Penny Rate—

(a) Gross	£642
(b) Nett	£602

It will be noted that there has been a drop of 970 in the estimated population. This is mainly due to the movement of non-civilians.

Social Conditions.

The District is to a large extent residential, and includes the North Camp, a part of the Aldershot Command.

The workers consist of mechanics, artisans and labourers. The principal industry in the District is the manufacture of aircraft at the Royal Aircraft Establishment.

There is very little unemployment in the District.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births—			<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Legitimate	317	150	167		
Illegitimate	15	9	6		

Birth Rate—16.3

Still Births—					
Legitimate	9	6	3		
Illegitimate	2	1	1		
Deaths	162	97	65		

Death Rate—8.0

Comparative Death Rate—10.2.

England and Wales (Smaller Towns) Death Rate—11.9

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.</i>
(a) Puerperal sepsis	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
(b) Other puerperal causes ..	2	5.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	2	5.8

Deaths of Infants under one year of age
per 1,000 live births—

Legitimate	27.1
Illegitimate	3.0
Total	30.1

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	<i>Nil</i>
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	<i>Nil</i>
Deaths from Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years of age)	<i>Nil</i>

The other certified causes of death were as follows :—

Influenza	9
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis	9
Other Tuberculosis	2
Cancer	22
Diabetes	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1
Heart Disease	41
Aneurysm	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	11
Bronchitis	2
Pneumonia	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	1
Peptic Ulcer	3
Nephritis	10
Congenital Causes, etc.	6
Senility	3
Suicide	3
Other Violence	13
Other defined Causes	10

The England and Wales (smaller towns) rates for 1937 were as follows :—

Birth Rate 15.3

Infant Mortality 55

With regard to the causes of death, there was an increase in the number of deaths due to violence, but no deaths were due to puerperal sepsis. Cancer accounted for four more deaths than occurred in 1936, the organs attacked being as follows :—

Brain	3
Cervix	1
Axilla	1
Breast	3
Stomach	3
Liver	1
Colon	2
Gall Bladder	1
Gullet	1
Lip	1
Uterus	3
Intestinal	1
Generalized	1
<hr/>	
Total ..	22
<hr/>	

The infant mortality rate has dropped from 54.2 per 1,000 live births in 1936 to 30.1 per 1,000 live births during the year under review.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

There are no laboratory facilities in the district, but the County Council laboratories at Winchester are open to receive all kinds of pathological specimens and samples of milk, water, sewage effluent, etc.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) *For Infectious Cases.*—The Council own two motor ambulances. The removal of cases is undertaken for two neighbouring authorities.

(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.*—One of the Council's ambulances is used jointly for infectious and non-infectious cases and accidents in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Public Health Act, 1936. In connection with non-infectious cases the working arrangement, entered into with the local branch of St. John Ambulance Brigade

for the supply of attendants when necessary, continues to work satisfactorily.

The value of the services rendered to the community by the Members of the local branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade is not sufficiently realized by the inhabitants at large.

No charge whatever is made for this work, unless the men are called away from their employment, in which case their loss of wages is made good. During the year these attendants performed 428 duties entailing $751\frac{1}{2}$ hours work in connection with the ambulance service.

A summary of the total duties performed during the year is given below :—

Infectious cases	..	..	..	..	101
Hospital and general sickness	..	..	..	..	181
Accident calls	..	..	..	..	24
Bodies removed	..	..	..	..	6
Infectious bedding	..	..	..	..	74

386

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) *General*.—South Farnborough Nursing Association, one District Nurse.

North Farnborough Nursing Association, one District Nurse.

Cove and South Hawley Nursing Association, one District Nurse.

R.A.E. Benevolent and Hospital Committee, one Nurse.

Wholly provided by the Associations in question, and no contributions are made by the Local Authority.

(b) *For Infectious Disease*.—*Nil*.

Clinics and Treatment Centres (Provided by the County Council)

Maternity Centres available for this District are :—

Cove.—St. Christopher's Church Room, Tower Hill. Every Thursday at 2.30 p.m.

Farnborough.—St. Martin's Club Rooms, Queen's Road. Every Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at :—

Cove.—St. Christopher's Church Room, Tower Hill. The third Tuesday in the month at 2.30 p.m.

Farnborough.—St. Martin's Club Rooms, Queen's Road. The first and third Wednesday in the month at 2.30 p.m.

Orthopædic Clinics.

Treatment is given at the Aldershot Borough Council's Clinic at the School Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Aldershot, every Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m. by a fully qualified Orthopædic Sister, under the supervision of a Surgeon, both of whom are attached to the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton, the latter visits the Clinic once a month (Third Wednesday); this gives continuity of treatment and after-care between Hospital and Clinic.

The provision of appliances is undertaken by the County Council in collaboration with the Hospital. The cost of attendance at the Clinic for elementary school children, children under school age and children holding scholarships or free places at a Secondary School is 6d. In necessitous cases this fee may be excused.

In the case of fee-paying pupils at a Secondary School, however, the full fee of 3s. per attendance is charged. In necessitous cases this fee may be reduced or excused.

Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases.

A Clinic for these diseases is held at Manor Park House, Aldershot, with two sessions weekly for Tuberculosis and two sessions weekly for Venereal Diseases.

Hospitals.

There are no hospitals in the area which are under the control of the Local Authority or County Council.

The following particulars as to hospitals available for this area have been kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer :—

(A) 1. *Fever.*—The Isolation Hospital at Aldershot is available for patients from this District at a prescribed fee.

2. *Smallpox.*—A Smallpox hospital is provided by the County Council at Crabwood, Winchester (eight beds).

The County Council has centralized its smallpox accommodation at Crabwood. No contribution is called for from any patients towards the cost of treatment.

(B) 1. *Tuberculosis.*—Sanatoria for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis are provided by the County Council at (1) The Mount, Bishopstoke (seventy-two

beds, Men only), and (2) Chandlers Ford (fifty-nine beds—36 Women and 23 Children). Cases are also sent to other institutions, such as :—The Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton ; The Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate ; King George V Sanatorium, Liphook, etc., etc.

2. *Maternity*.—The County Council has an arrangement with the Royal Hants County Hospital, the Aldershot Maternity Unit and the Surrey County Council Hospital, Farnham, which provides for the reception in those institutions of abnormal maternity cases from the Administrative County. The County Council pays the Hospital Authorities an agreed fee per case, and makes a charge to the patient in accordance with the financial circumstances of the family. There are also arrangements with the Andover War Memorial Hospital, Salisbury Infirmary, Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth, and St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth.

The County Council has decided that, unless there is some abnormality or the home conditions are unsuitable for the confinement to take place there, patients cannot be admitted to County Council beds.

Normal maternity cases, in which the home conditions are unsatisfactory, are dealt with in the Maternity Wards of the Public Assistance Institutions at Alton, Basingstoke, Gosport, Lymington, Petersfield, Winchester and Winchfield.

3. *Children*.—*Nil*.

4. *Orthopædic*.—The treatment of non-tubercular crippling of school children and children under school age is undertaken by the County Council. Beds are reserved for the Council's use at the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital at Alton. The cost per bed is £76 14s. per annum, and so much of this is recovered from those responsible for the patient as their means justify.

5. *Other*.—The Farnborough and Cove War Memorial Cottage Hospital is situated in the southern part of the District. The Council renewed their grant of £50 to the hospital during the year, subject to the Chairman being elected to the Board of Governors.

The County Council has made arrangements for the provision of Hospital treatment at the following Institutions. Beds are provided as required :—

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—Royal Hants County Hospital, Winchester.

Queen Charlotte's Isolation Hospital, London.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Eye Hospital, Southampton, and Royal Hants County Hospital, Winchester.

Venereal Diseases.—Lock Hospital, London, Salisbury Infirmary and Borough Hospital, Southampton.

Mental Hospital.—Park Prewett Mental Hospital, Basingstoke.

Mental Deficiency.—Cold East Mental Hospital and various approved Institutions.

The County Council has an arrangement with a home at Southsea whereby unmarried mothers are admitted for a short period before confinement and remain with their babies for at least four months after confinement.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) **Water**.—With the exception of a small number of houses supplied by shallow wells, the majority of which are in the area added to this Urban District upon the extension of the boundaries, water is supplied by the Mid-Wessex Water Company, with a constant service direct to the houses.

There have been no important extensions during the year.

The public supply has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity. Two samples of the Company's water were examined chemically and bacteriologically and were reported satisfactory. One sample examined chemically for hardness was unsatisfactory but, after taking the matter up with the Company, this trouble has not recurred.

Two samples of well water were examined chemically and bacteriologically and upon being found unsatisfactory, the wells were closed and the Company's water laid on.

Arrangements have now been made whereby the Company's water supply will be bacteriologically examined every fortnight, in addition to the Company's own arrangements for sampling.

(ii) **Drainage and Sewerage**.—There were no important extensions or alterations to the sewers or sewage disposal of the district during 1937.

During the year under review 1 house was connected to the sewers in the West Ward, leaving 1 to be connected at the end of the year.

There have been no important changes in the sewerage and sewage disposal in the North and South Wards, but a joint scheme with the neighbouring authorities is under consideration.

2. Rivers and Streams.—The effluent from the Disposal Works in the South Ward discharges into the River Blackwater, which is a tributary of the Thames, whilst that from the Disposal Works in the West Ward discharges into the Cove Brook, which is a tributary of the River Blackwater. These are therefore under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board, in respect of their pollution.

3. (i) Closet Accommodation.—With the exception of four cottages, all premises where sewers are available within the statutory limit have been connected and are provided with clean water-closets.

One conversion took place during the year.

(ii) Public Cleansing.—A weekly collection of house refuse is carried out in all parts of the District by the Council's own staff, under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, using two motor vehicles, both being employed for four and one half days per week.

During the year 2,032 loads were collected, the estimated weight being 4,253 tons. In estimating this weight, the now generally accepted method, based upon the average yield of the population, has been utilized, it being felt that this gives more accurate results than estimating from monthly weighings.

Following correspondence with the Registrar-General, it was considered that, although the estimated population had decreased, there was no reason to correspondingly decrease the estimated annual tonnage of refuse. In fact, owing to the Council's scheme for the collection of waste paper, it is more likely that this tonnage increased during the year under review.

The estimated cost per ton, based on the estimated tonnage and actual expenditure for the financial year ended March 31st, 1937, was 6s. 8d.

All houses and other premises are provided with movable galvanized iron receptacles for the storage of refuse, with the exception of a few hotels and private schools where fixed ashpits are in use, and are found more suitable.

The disposal of house refuse continues to be carried out by means of controlled tipping, this method proving exceptionally satisfactory. The estimated cost per ton, based on the estimated tonnage and actual expenditure for the financial year ended March 31st, 1937, was 3s. 0d.

A system of salvage was introduced during February, 1937, and up to the end of the year the gross income derived from this source was £130 10s. 9d. Included in this figure is the income derived from the sale of waste paper which the Council commenced collecting in August, 1937.

The cleansing of cesspools is undertaken by the Council under the supervision of the Surveyor's Department, in those parts of the district where sewers are not available.

The total number of cesspools so cleansed is eleven. During 1935 the Council purchased a combined cesspool and gully emptier, enabling the work to be carried out in the daytime, which is a great improvement over the previous system of night work, as it ensures complete supervision.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1937.

Inspections.

Ordinary Inspections, including complaints, infectious disease, etc.	2,198
House-to-House Inspections	78
Public Conveniences and Licensed Premises	8
Inspection of Slaughter-houses	439
Inspection of Butchers' and other Food Shops	156
Inspection of Dairies and Cowsheds	149
Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses	109
Inspection of Shops (Shops Act 1934)	100
Disinfections—Rooms	75
Disinfections—Bedding	76
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	6
Samples of Milk taken for Analysis	37
Milk Bottles tested for sterility	1
Total	3,432
Preliminary Notices served—Written	304
Verbal	8
Certificates of Permitted Numbers Issued, Housing Act 1936	1098
Certificates of Exemption Shops Act, 1934, Sec. 10 (2)	4

Statutory Notices served—

Under the Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 36, and the Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 75 ..	9
Under the Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 23 ..	1
Under the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907, Sec. 46	1
Under the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890, Sec. 5	3
Under the Housing Act, 1936, Sec. 59	1
Under the Housing Act, 1936, Sec. 9	1
Under the Housing Act, 1936, Sec. 11	10
Under the Housing Act, 1936, Sec. 11 (Undertakings)	3
Total	29

Result of Service of Notices—

Preliminary Notices complied with (including outstanding notices from previous years) ..	330
Statutory Notices complied with	15
Statutory Notices complied with (outstanding from previous years)	10

(iv) Shops.

(1) Number of inspections under Section 10, Shops Act, 1934	100
(2) Preliminary notices served to provide suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation ..	3
(3) Preliminary notices complied with	2
(4) Certificates of exemption issued under Section 10 (2), Shops Act, 1934	4

(v) Smoke Abatement.

No statutory action has been necessary in this direction. There are only four industrial chimneys in this District of any importance.

(vi) Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no swimming baths or pools in this district.

(vii) Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(1) (a) Number of Council houses found to be infested	4
(b) Number of Council houses disinfested ..	4
(c) Number of other houses found to be infested	4
(d) Number of other houses disinfested ..	4

- (2) The methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs were (1) the steam disinfection of all bedding ; (2) the fumigation of rooms, and (3) by spraying with an insecticide.
- (3) The methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses are (1) a knowledge of prospective tenants, and (2) the observations of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.
- (4) The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.
- (5) Tenants are supplied with an insecticide free of charge.

4.—Schools.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the elementary schools may be described as good ; all are provided with water closets and drained to the sewers.

With regard to the prevention of spread of disease among scholars, the Public Health Department and the Medical Department of the County Education Authority collaborate. When necessary, swabs are taken of contacts and suspects, and in this way disease carriers when traced are excluded from attendance at school until negative swabs are obtained. The power to exclude from school given by the Section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1936, is also exercised by me on lines indicated in the Memorandum of 1927.

No closures were made during the year.

5.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	14	1
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	19	—
Bakehouses	76	1
	—	—
Total	109	2

6.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects		Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>			
Want of cleanliness ..	1	1	<i>Nil</i>
Other nuisances	—	—	<i>Nil</i>
Sanitary accommodation—			
Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	} <i>Nil</i>
Not separate for sexes ..	1	—	
Insufficient	—	—	
Other Offences	—	—	
Total	2	1	

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

Statistics for the Year 1937.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) 140
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose (including revisits to work in progress) 999
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 78
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose (including revisits to work in progress) 835
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. 14
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 126*

* Includes all dwelling houses where even only minor defects were found.

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	33
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Secs. 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	<i>Nil</i>

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	<i>Nil</i>

C. Proceedings under Secs. 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	10
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure	1

D. Proceedings under Sec. 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	<i>Nil</i>

E. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	9
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	9
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	35 a. 17 c.
(b) Number of new cases reported during the year	7
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	51
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	184 a. 67 c.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The number of persons and premises on the Milk and Dairies Register is as follows :—

Cowkeepers	4
Retail Purveyors of Milk	44
Dairy Farms	4
Dairies	13

These figures are the same as in 1936.

The premises are kept under constant supervision by the Sanitary Inspectors and I, myself, pay frequent visits. 149 inspections were made during the year, which, in the case of cowsheds, are made as far as possible during milking hours. Conditions generally were found to be good, and any infringements of the Acts or Orders noted were immediately rectified.

One cowkeeper holds a licence issued by the County Council for the production and distribution of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk.

Thirty-seven samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted for the following examinations :—

Bacteriological, Microscopical and Biological	..	30
Bacteriological, Microscopical, Biological and		
Phosphatase Test .. .. .	..	1

Provision of Milk for Schools.

School Supplies	2
-------------------------	---

County Tubercle Scheme (Producers)	3
---	---

Suspected Mastitis	1
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Of the thirty-seven samples, six were examined at the County Laboratories and thirty-one by the Clinical Research Association.

From the thirty-one samples of milk examined bacteriologically the following results were obtained :—

Under 30,000 per 1 c.c.	12 = 38.7%
Over 30,000 and under 100,000 per 1 c.c.	14 = 45.2%
Over 100,000 and under 200,000 per 1 c.c.	5 = 16.1%

Twelve of these samples contained *bacillus coli* in 1/100th c.c., and three in 1/1,000th, the remainder proving negative.

From the above it will be seen that the bulk of the milk supply of the town comes within the original standard prescribed for Accredited milk, which is as follows :

(a) Not more than 200,000 bacteria per 1 c.c.

(b) No *bacillus coli* present in 1/100th c.c.

In all cases the counts were not abnormally high, and where *bacillus coli* was found, steps were taken through the proper channels to secure improvement and further samples gave satisfactory results.

Two samples were reported positive to Tubercle Bacilli and immediately reported to the County Medical Officer in accordance with the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and I was subsequently informed that in each case veterinary examination led to the discovery of the infected cattle in the respective herds.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, six licences were issued to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested and two supplementary licences to sell milk as pasteurised.

There are, at present, no pasteurising plants in the district.

(b) Meat and other Foods.

There are four licensed Slaughterhouses in the District, all of which are well conducted and in good order. A regular system of meat inspection is observed, the visits for this purpose numbering 521. The inspection of carcasses has been carried out as recommended by Memo. 62 Foods of the Ministry of Health. Vehicles carrying meat and other foods have also been kept under observation to ensure compliance with the regulations.

Periodical visits have been made to other food shops, and any irregularities noted have been rectified.

Details of Meat inspected during the Year, 1937.

The various conditions which rendered meat unfit for human consumption included :—

Tuberculosis.
Pleurisy.
Pneumonia.
Actinomycosis.
Dropsy.
Degeneration.
Liver Fluke.
Strongylosis, etc.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.
Number inspected	74	537	323	1,758
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	21	2	6	66
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	28.4%	.36%	1.8%	3.7%
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	—	—	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	8	—	—	79
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	12.1%	—	—	4.8%

Information is not available giving details as to the number of animals killed.

(c) Adulteration, Etc.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act is administered by the County Council, and the County Medical Officer has supplied me with particulars of samples taken in this District during 1937 :—

1 Aspirin	1 Lard
1 Tinned Brawn	1 Lemon Cheese
1 Castor Oil	1 Malt Vinegar
1 Cheese	1 Margarine
1 Corned Beef	1 Meat Pie
1 Coffee	29 New Milk
2 Cream	1 Tinned Peas
1 Condensed Milk	1 Quinine Tablets
1 Custard Powder	1 Tinned Skim Milk
1 Golden Syrup	1 Beef Suet
1 Jam	

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notification of Infectious Diseases made during the last five years were as follows :—

	1933		1934		1935		1936		1937	
	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Military</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Military</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Military</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Military</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Military</i>
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	37	4	49	7	57	4	22	5	45	4
Diphtheria ..	8	1	9	11	12	4	21	1	4	1
Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia ..	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	1	2	3	3	4	—	—	3	2	3
Malaria ..	1	2	—	5	1	—	—	2	1	2
Puerperal Fever	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	—
Erysipelas ..	1	3	9	2	1	1	1	—	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal										
Meningitis	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bacillary Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	53	14	78	29	82	12	46	12	55	10

General.

As will be seen from the above figures, the incidence of infectious disease in the District remained low.

During the year, this Council undertook the removal and disinfection of all cases of infectious disease occurring amongst Military families residing in the Civil Area.

A supply of diphtheria antitoxin is always available for use by medical practitioners.

There was one " return case " of scarlet fever.

Facilities are available in the Aldershot Isolation Hospital for the treatment of patients suffering with notifiable infectious diseases. In the event of the accommodation at this hospital being full, cases are admitted to the Basingstoke Isolation Hospital.

Up to the present it has not been found necessary to make provision for the treatment in hospital of cases of non-notifiable infectious disease.

In instances where uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever occur and the conditions are in every way suitable to home nursing, isolation is carried out in the homes, under the strict supervision of the Public Health Department.

During the year 84 children have been immunised against Diphtheria, making a total of 1,104 children immunised since the scheme first came into operation.

Infectious Diseases notified during 1937.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.		Cases Admitted to Hospital.		Total Deaths
	Civil	Military	Civil	Military	
Scarlet Fever	45	4	41	4	—
Diphtheria	4	1	3	1	—
Pneumonia	2	3	—	3	1
Malaria	1	2	—	2	—
Undulant Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—

Age Groups of Infectious Diseases notified during 1937.
(Civil and Military).

Disease.	under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	1	3	—	32	8	2	3	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ..	—	—	1	3	—	34	8	5	7	4	3	—

Cancer.

All the doctors practising in the District have been circularized as to the increased facilities now provided in National Radium Centres.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action has been taken under Section 176, Public Health Act, 1936.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
20	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	3	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
35	2	1	—	2	2	1	—	1
45	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
55	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals ..	10	6	—	8	6	3	—	2

The ratio of non-notified to total tuberculosis deaths was 1 to 10.

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

